The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870. NO. 69.

FRANCE.

The Republican Experiment in France.

The New Government Recognized by the United States, England, and Austria.

Numerous Reports of Proposed Mediation.

Minister Washburne Mentioned as One of the Members of a Peace Commission.

The Feeling in Paris.

Continued Dread of an Outbreak by the Lower Classes.

Rapid Advance of the Prussians on Paris.

They are Expected to Reach the City Early Next Week.

Rumors of an Offensive and Defensive Treaty Between France and Russia.

The Capitulation of Metz Again Reported.

News from the French Fleet in the Baltic Sea.

PARIS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and Mr. Washburne had an interview with Jules Favre, at which he announced that the United States Government recognized the Government of National Defense in France. Favre was much pleased, charging Washburne to thank Mr. Seward, on behalf of the Government, for the prompt action of the United States in recognizing the new Government.

Despatches have been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announcing the recognition and arrival of the Republic of France at London and Vienna. The former announced the arrival of Count Jarnac and Apponyi have promptly recognized the republic.

The Journal Officiel in the morning, contains the following: M. Washburne, American Minister, the acting chief of embassies to recognize the Government of National Defense, which responds to the American Government and people, who hear with enthusiasm of the proclamation of the Republic and the establishment of the Government of National Defense, and offer to the officers at present in their accustomed to the business with much zeal, which he demanded the personal regard and friendship.

GENERAL VUEY EXPLAINS.

General Vuey explained to the Committee of Defense, Nearly all the Deputies of the majority in the Corps Legislatif were present.

CIRCULAR TO PREFECTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to Prefects of Departments.

PARIS FORTIFIED FOR TWO MONTHS.

The people of Paris are determined to defend the city, and if the Prussians attempt to bombard it, they will be driven off.

PARIS PROVISIONED FOR TWO MONTHS.

The provisions of the city are sufficient for two months, and it is estimated that a million persons will have been concentrated in Paris before the end of the week.

FIRE-PROOF.

The Government has ordered the construction of a fire-proof building for the accommodation of the Foreign Office, to be erected on the Champs Elysees. The building will be of iron and cement, and will be completed in two months.

THE GOVERNMENT TO REMAIN.

It is reported that the Government will remain in Paris, and that the Chamber of Deputies will meet there.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Constitutional question is now being discussed. Nearly all the Deputies of the majority in the Corps Legislatif have arrived

Chicago Tribune.

...TRIBUNE COMPANY.

RIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

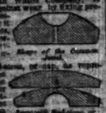
EPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

...ngressmen to Congress for the State at ...ge, General JOHN A. LOGAN.
...ngressmen, SHADRACH N. BATES.
...Trustees of Public Instruction, NEWTON ...ORGAN.
...Attorney of the Penitentiary, ELMER ...ERRIS and CASPAR BUTZ.

HE UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

...Chief Comptroller of the Treasury ...ment has demonstrated his fitness for ...portant trust reposed in him. He is ...t with the practical details necessitha... the legality of expenditures made ...certain branches of the public ser... He has recently decided that certain ...ed expenditures were illegal, and ...s will not approve the accounts. ...have been placed afterthe date to ...ts that decision; but, so far, he has ...ity maintained his ground, and by so ...less merited the approbation of the ...people. It is refreshing to know ...ere is one public officer who does ...t throw the responsibility of deci... as to spend public money, with or ...t authority of law.

...ifficulty has arisen from an effort ...ress to establish a line of foreign ...s. At each session of Congress it ...s the duty of each Secretary to lay ...re the two Houses of Congress an esti... of the amount necessary to carry ...ts department for the next ...year. In making up this esti... the practice has been to have ...f of a bureau, or division of the ...ment, furnish a separate estimate, and ...retary, consolidating these, sends the ...to Congress as his estimate in the ...e. The practice has also been for ...f these bureaus to ask a sum in ex... of what is actually needed. When ...ss, therefore, makes the appropria... each division of the service, there ...ys always a surplus at the command ...chief, to be by him expended or not, ...ording to his judgment of the ...ssity of the service, there being ...unexpended balances carried forward ...ear to the credit of the respective ...s, have been found of great conveni... many ways. They have been, ...ver, a stringent rent at the service... chief, to be expended by President Grant. ...One of this money he could employ ...lerks, buy furniture, or do any other ...ng not which might occur to him, or ...ould please any personal or politi... having influence or position ...e their cases entertained. Sup... that Congress, in its economical ...ts, have been very sparing in the ...ppropriations for the Treasury Department, and that the Secretary finds that he has not the money necessary to carry on the business of the year. In making up this estimate he must look to the unexpended balances, and furnish a separate estimate, and Congress, consolidating these, sends the whole to Congress as his estimate in the case. The practice has also been for the Secretary to ask a sum in excess of what is actually needed. When the appropriations are made, therefore, making the appropriations of each division of the service, there is always a surplus at the command of the chief, to be by him expended or not, according to his judgment of the necessity of the service, there being found of great convenience many ways. They have been, however, a stringent rent at the service... chief, to be expended by President Grant.



CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

The Advantages of the Completion of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal.

Statement of Hon. F. C. Coxwell Before Chicago Business Men.

A special meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade was held in the Director's room, yesterday afternoon, to hear the statement of Mr. Francis C. Coxwell, President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, as to the advantages which the completion of that work would confer upon Chicago.

Mr. Wm. B. Ogden, Chairman of the Committee, introduced the gentleman in a very speech, in which he referred to the importance of direct water communication between the West and Europe, and to the necessity of Chicago's availing herself of the opportunity which the completion of the Welland Canal and the Lachine Canal, by the Dominion of Canada, would afford her. He said that the Welland Canal was now open to vessels of 14 feet draught, and that the Lachine Canal would be completed shortly to the same depth. The Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, which was to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Huron, at Lake Simcoe, would, he said, be completed in 1871, and would also have a depth of 14 feet. Chicago could send a vessel by that route to Liverpool, and bring a cargo back, without touching at any port. New York would not have to be consulted, and Chicago would be free from the control of the Erie Canal. He referred to the fact that Mr. Coxwell had been invited to be present at the meeting of the Board of Trade, on the 15th inst., to explain the project, and said that he was confident of conquering you? Yes, your friends, if you wish it! I intend to say what I think ought to be done, and I intend to say it. We shall conquer you!

Mr. Coxwell said he knew he had the moral support of all Buncos.

[Laughter.]—On account of the superiority of our ports.

[Laughter.]—Sensational terms from your Secretary who has had an imitators MM.

[Laughter.]—Because our soldiers are well commanded. [Laughter.]—Because we have a class of men who have principles, or that imply. [Laughter.]—Because we have a very Gardel who [laughter]—because we have a Chicago Board of Trade to fight, with a great deal of energy, for civilization: in other words, for the emancipation of man by commerce.

Now, if that a man like you has not seen not the Atlantic belongs to the Northern or Southern States, but to the United States of America! What do the little States be-[illegible] [laughter] [illegible] [laughter] [illegible] of their ancestors, the Iroquois?—Because, you see, the Iroquois [illegible] [laughter] [illegible] [laughter] [illegible] [laughter]

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Baseball Season Nearly Over.

Last Week's Record of the Clubs.

Games Played and Games Won.

The Championship Question.

Last Week's Games.

The Cincinnati Prize-Exemplar of the Chicago To-Night.

The Association Championship—The First Game.

YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

Meeting Last Evening—Adoption of a Platform Which No One Could Stomach.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Work Still Progressing Among the Ruins.

No Bodies Yet Found—Another Sixteenth.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Yesterday's Fires.

AMUSEMENTS.

Auction Sales.

Boarding and Lodging.

Board Wanted.

Horses and Carriages.

Business Notices.

Sewing Machines.

Married.

POLITICAL.

THE INDIANS.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Advance on Paris.

The Town of Laon Surrounded, and a Demand Made for its Surrender.

Main Army of the Invaders Within Thirty Miles of the Capital.

Conditional Surrender of Strasbourg Offered and Refused by the Besiegers.

The Situation in Paris.

An Early Armistice Looked For.

Election Ordered to Choose a Constituent Assembly.

Grand Serenade and Feast Given to Minister Washburne.

Victor Hugo Issues an Address to the Germans.

An English Iron-Clad Lost with Five Hundred Persons on Board.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Wanted.

Business Chances.

Wanted to Rent.

Miscellaneous

Agents Wanted.

Personal.

Lost and Found.

For Sale.

To Lease.

Educational.

Partners Wanted.

Musical Instruments.

Machinery.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices &c.